BookletChart™

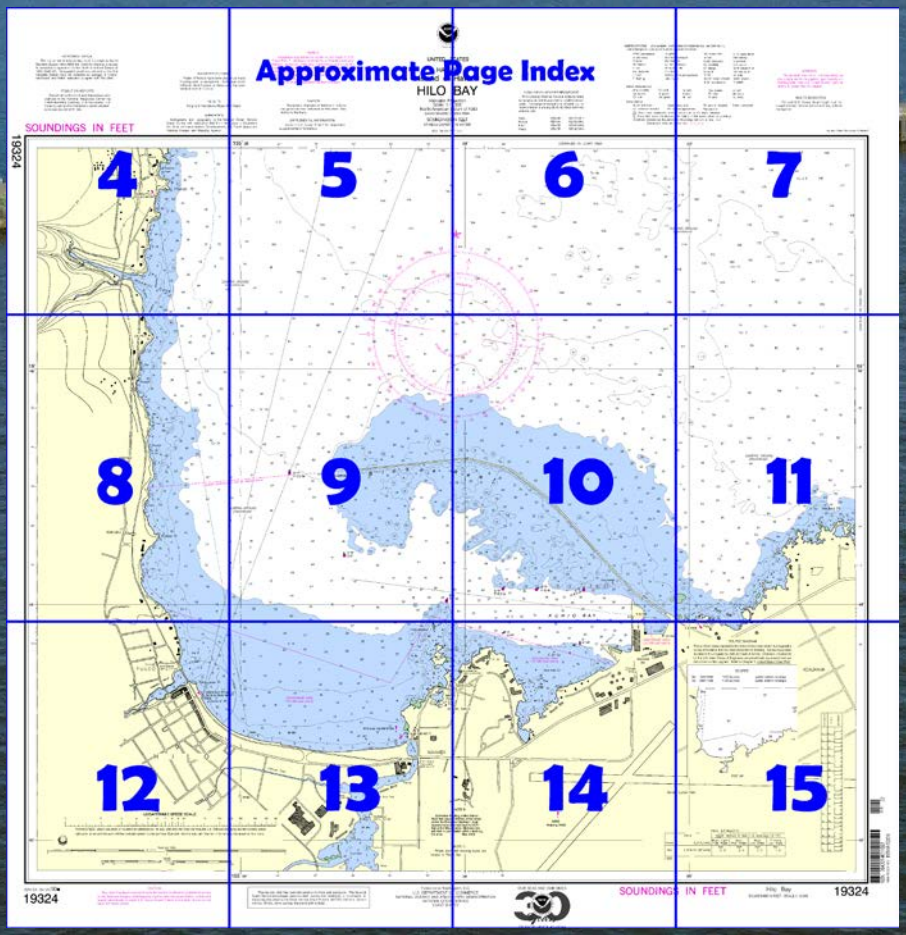
Hilo Bay

NOAA Chart 19324

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

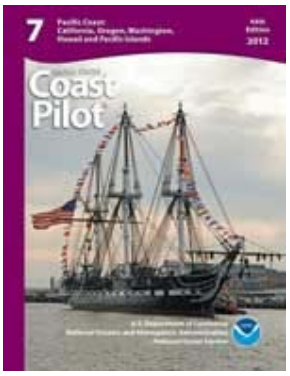
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19324.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Hilo Bay has an entrance width of 8 miles between Pepeekeo Point on the N and Leleiwi Point on the SE; the head of the bay is 4 miles inland.
The outer bay is exposed to the NE trades, but the inner harbor is protected by a breakwater on Blonde Reef. There is frequently a heavy swell which is deflected E by the W shore and causes considerable surge at the wharves. The W end of the breakwater is marked by a light.
Paukaa Point Light (19°45'44"N., 155°05'23"W.) is shown from a white pyramidal concrete tower about 2 miles N of Hilo.

The marine terminal is in **Kuhio Bay**, behind the inner end of the breakwater. S of the terminal is a large commercial airport; the aero light at the airport can be seen many miles at sea.
A flashing amber warning light, privately maintained and shown 2 feet above the SW corner of the roof of the shed on Pier 2, is activated when there is a gas leak or the likelihood thereof. Anyone observing the light flashing should remain well clear and upwind, and sources of ignition should be secured.
Anchorages.–Anchorages may be obtained anywhere under the lee of the breakwater where depths are suitable. Good anchorage is available W of Kaulainaiwi Island in depths of 25 to 35 feet over good holding ground. Well protected small-craft anchorages with fair holding ground may be found in S of Kuhio Bay, and in the basin E of Pier 1. The Hilo harbormaster usually assigns deep-draft anchorages.
Special anchorages are on the S side of Hilo Bay and in the E part of Kuhio Bay at the S end of the breakwater. (See **110.1 and 110.128b**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
Dangers.–Blonde Reef has depths of 4 to 25 feet and extends 1.5 miles in a NW direction from the SE side of Hilo Bay. In general, the shoaling is abrupt on all sides of the reef. A lighted buoy is off the outer end of the breakwater, which extends the length of the reef.
Opposite Blonde Reef are two small islands on a reef that makes out 0.3 mile from the S shore; **Kaulainaiwi Island** is near the outer end of the reef and **Coconut Island**, connected to the mainland by a footbridge, is close to shore. A lighted buoy marks the outer end of the reef.
A large fleet of fishing boats operates in the outer part of Hilo Bay; the movements of these boats are uncertain, and approaching vessels should maintain a sharp lookout. The approach should be made from N, favoring the W shore and avoiding the NW part of Blonde Reef; vessels have gone aground on the N side of the breakwater.
Pilotage, Hilo.–Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels and for U.S. vessels under register in the foreign trade; it is optional for U.S. vessels in the coastwise trade with a Federal licensed pilot on board.
Pilots are available through the Hawaii Pilots Association. Mariners are requested to give 24 hours advance notice of arrival, gross tonnage, length, and draft of vessel by telephone (808-537-4169) or by e-mail at dispatch@hawaiipilots.net. The 31-foot long pilot boat PAUKAA has a black hull with yellow superstructure and displays the words 'HAWAII PILOTS' in large white letters on the sides of the cabin. The pilot boat displays the International Code Flag 'H' by day and shows the standard pilot lights at night, white over red. The pilot boat monitors VHF-FM channels 12 and 16 and can be reached by "HILO PILOTS." Vessels are requested to rig a pilot ladder 1 meter above the water on the leeward side. The pilot boarding area is about 1 mile E of Paukaa Point Light.
Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.–(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)
Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)
Hilo is a **customs port of entry**.
A Coast Guard patrol boat moors in the basin E of Pier 1.
Harbor regulations.–Harbor regulations are established by the Harbors Division of the Hawaii Department of Transportation. There is a vessel draft restriction of 32½ feet in Hilo Harbor. The **harbormaster** enforces the regulations and assigns anchorages.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander 14th CG District Honolulu, HI	(808) 535-3333

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Oahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kauai	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

April 2009

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE B

Shoaling has been reported within the Wailoa Small Boat Harbor. Mariners are advised to exercise caution when transiting the area.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 10.945" southward and 9.968" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, the State of Hawaii Harbor Commissioners, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW): Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Hilo	(19°44'N/155°04'W)	2.5	2.0	0.3	-1.5

(1000)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

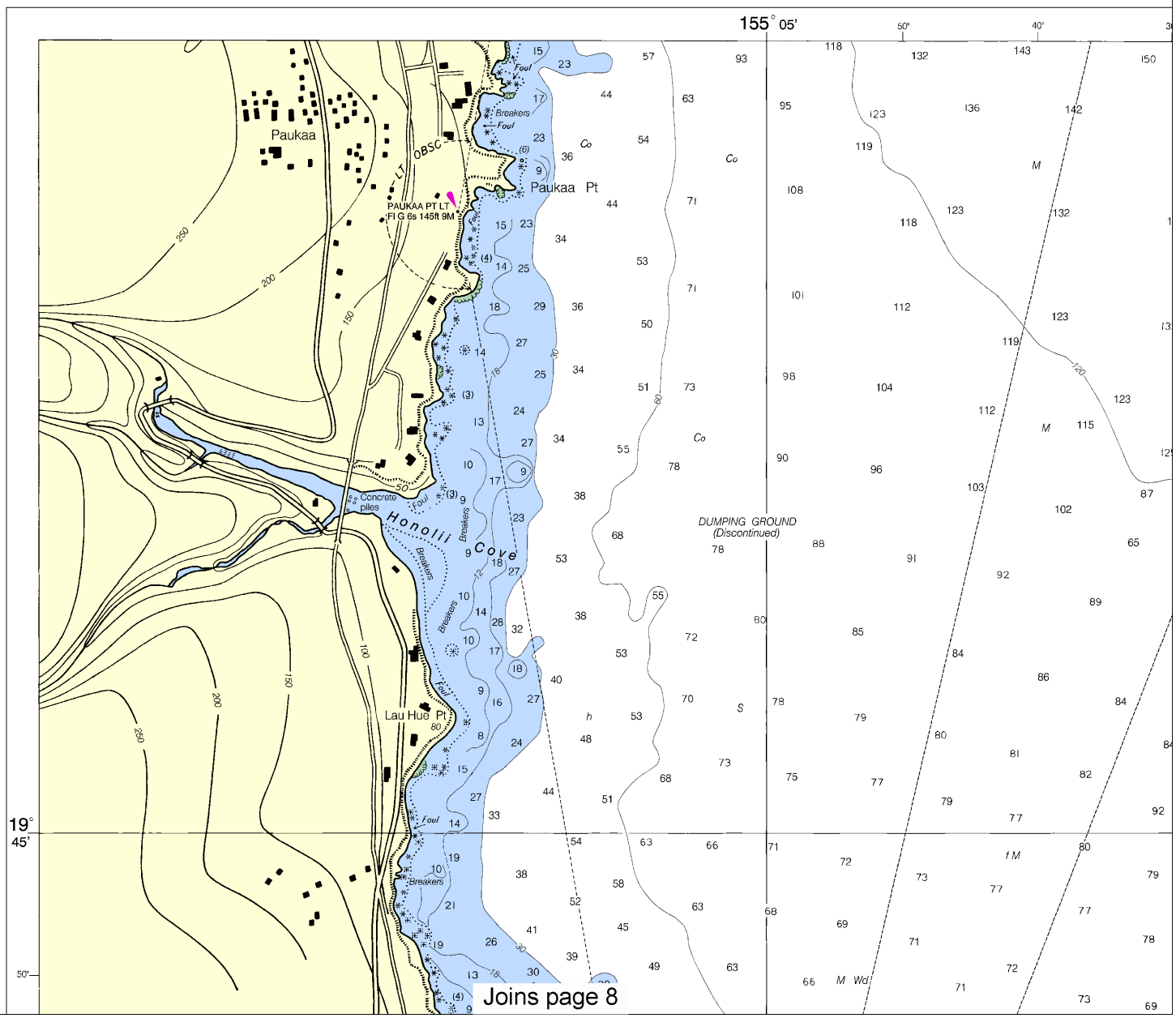
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

19324



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

Island of Hawaii

HILO BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

1st Ed., Apr 1901 KAPP 2777

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AERO aeronautical	G green
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick
B black	Iso isophase
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse
C can	M nautical mile
DIA diaphone	m minutes
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower
Fl flashing	Mkr marker

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate

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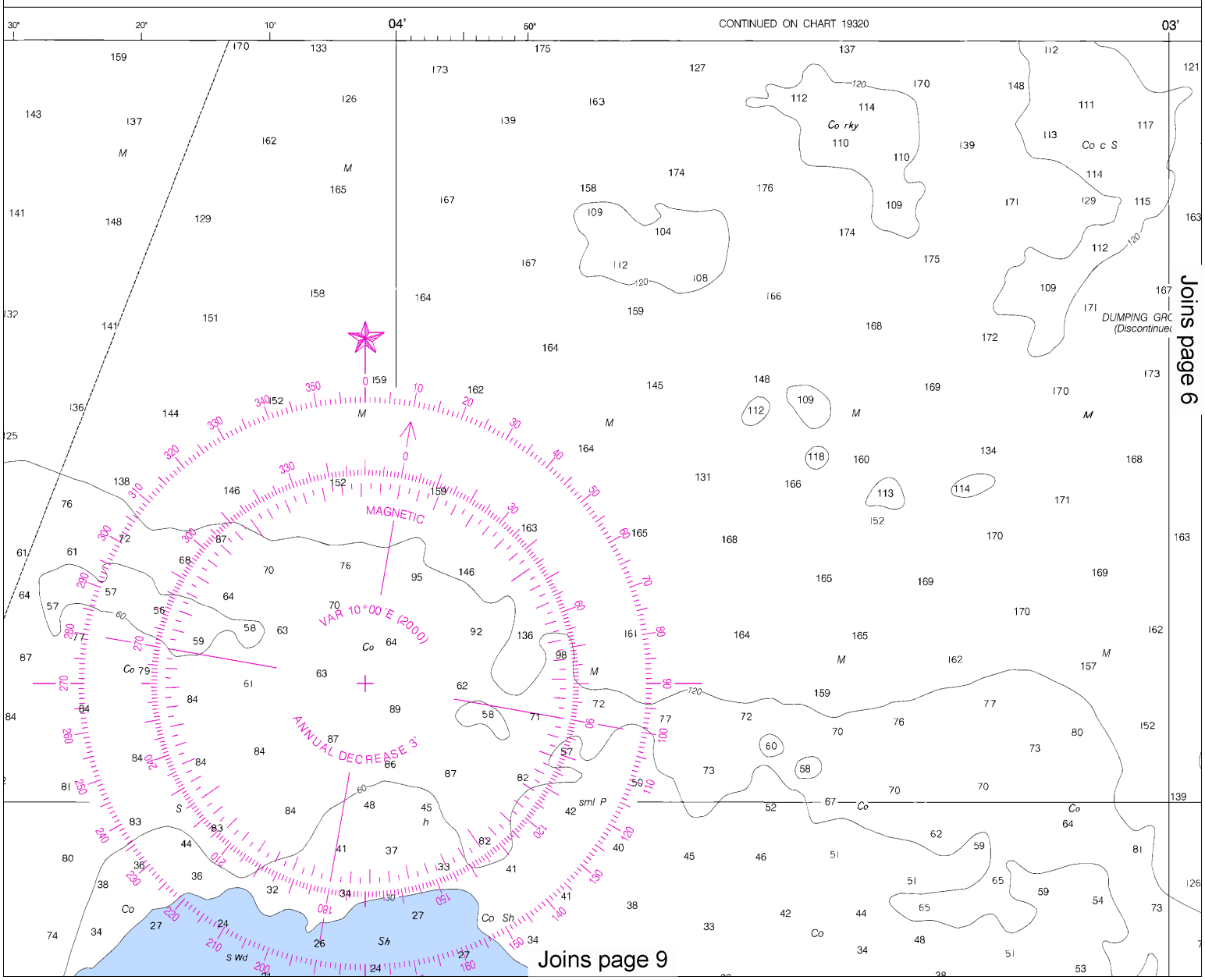

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

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AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

1st Ed., Apr 1901 KAPP 2777

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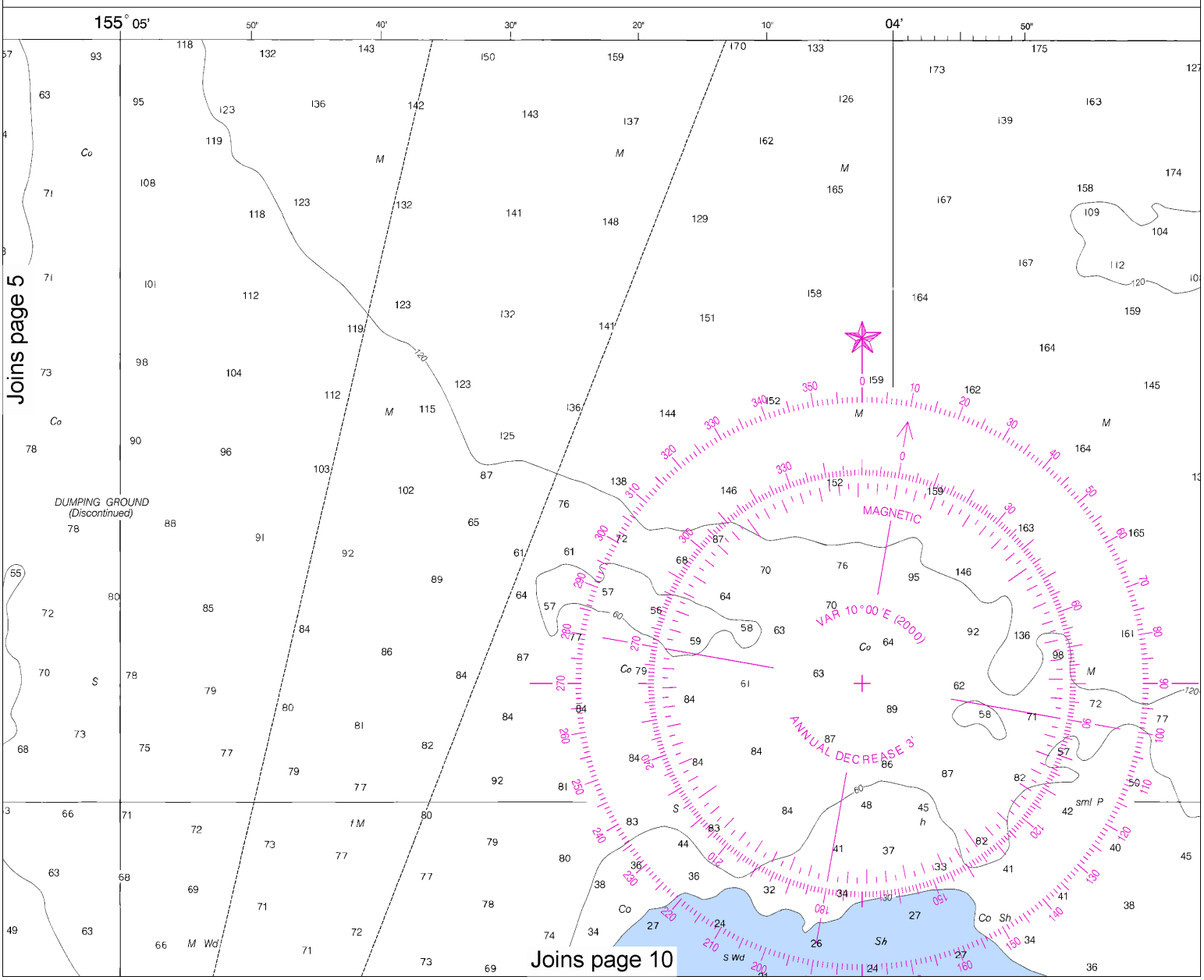
Oahu	KE
Hawaii	KE
Maui	KE
Kauai	KE

155° 05'

04'



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Nautical Miles
0

Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

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Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
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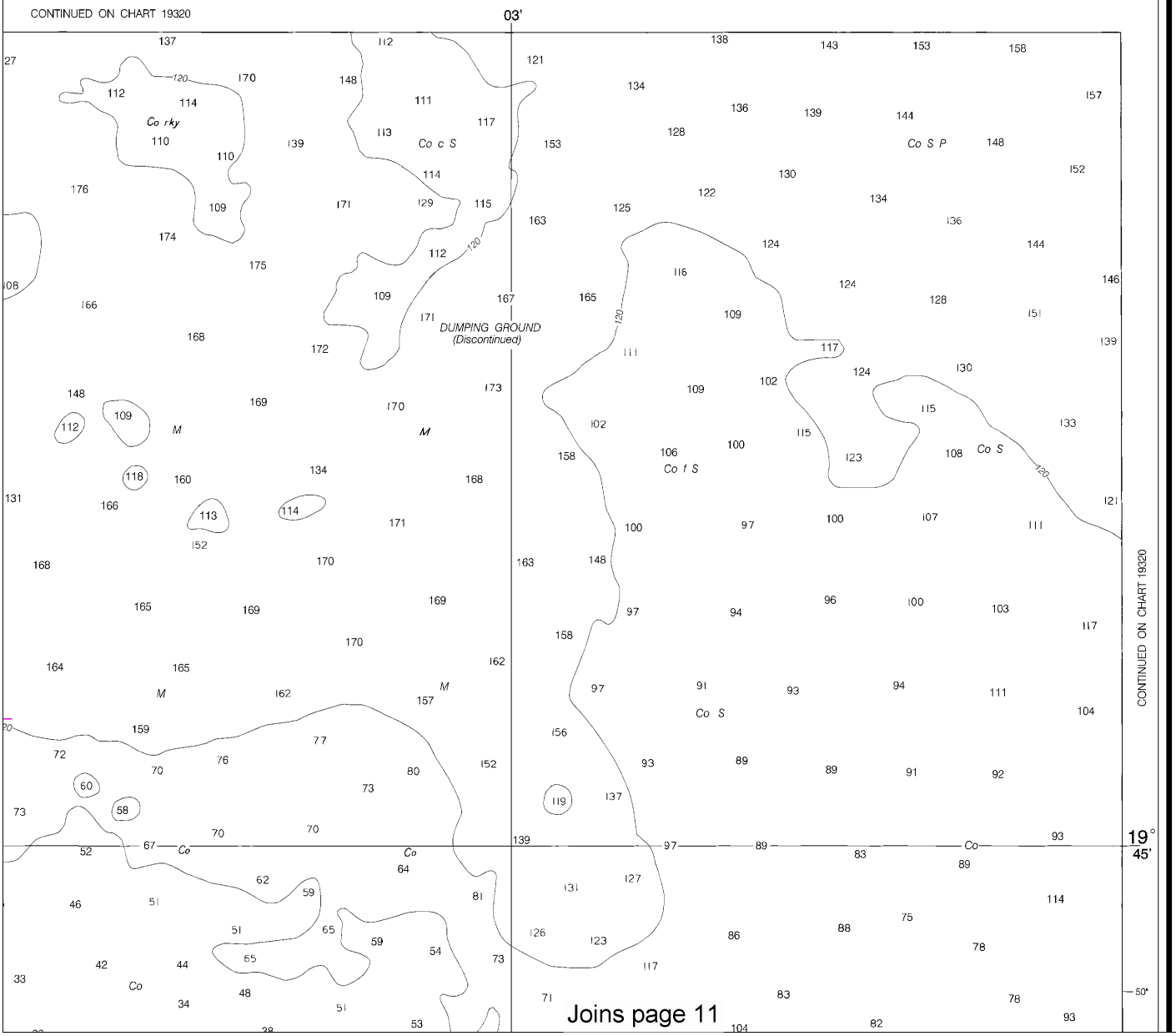

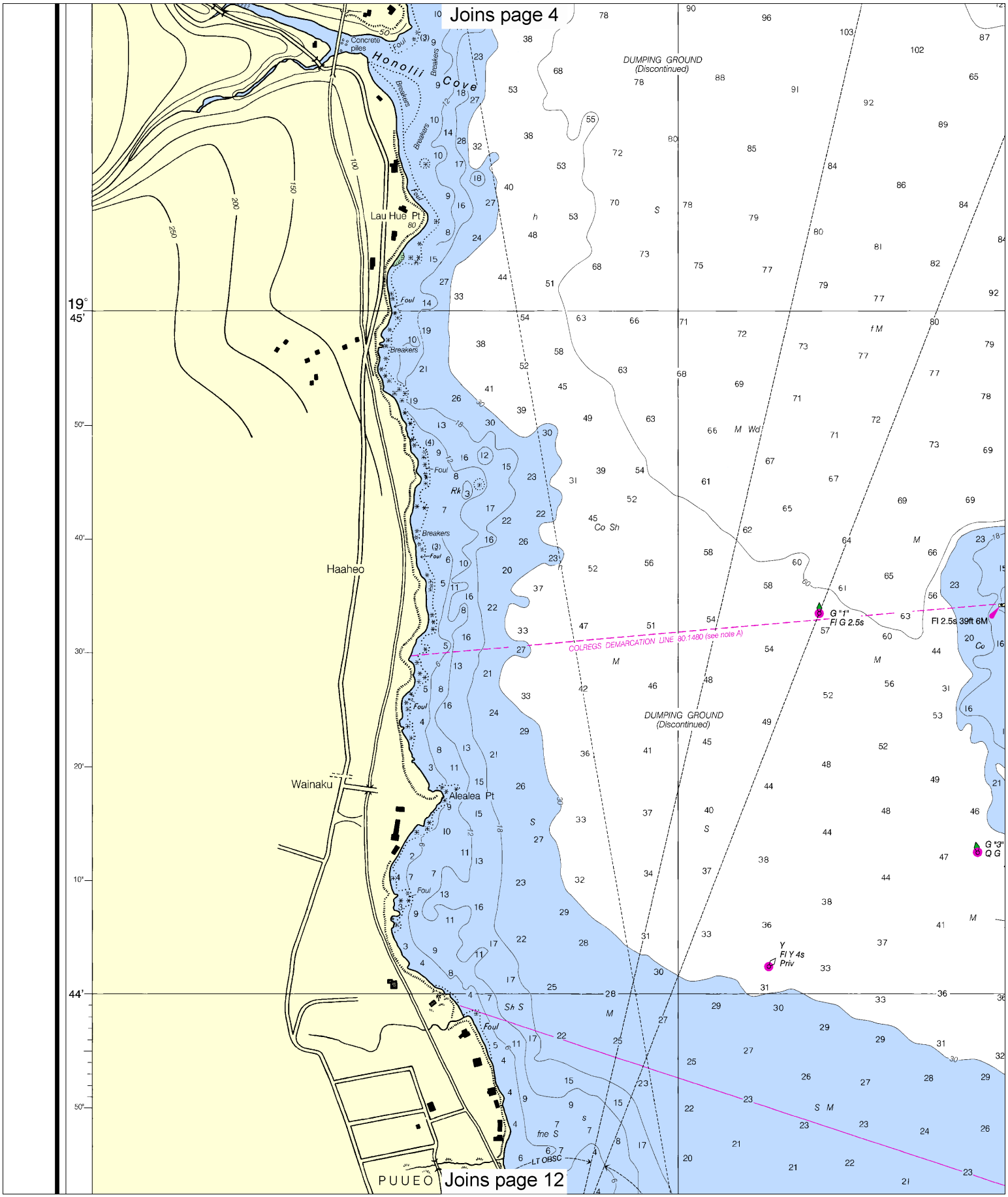

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

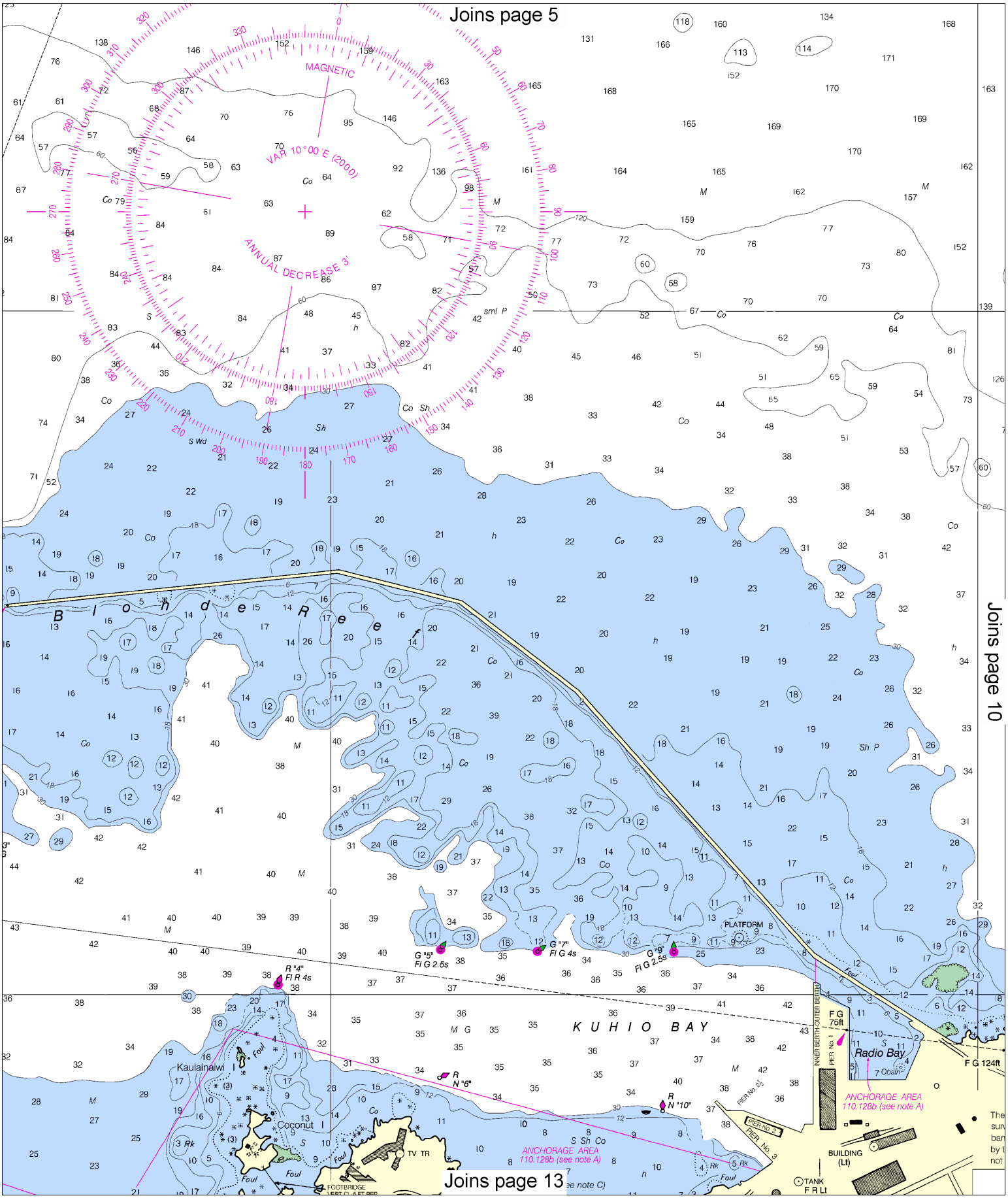
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200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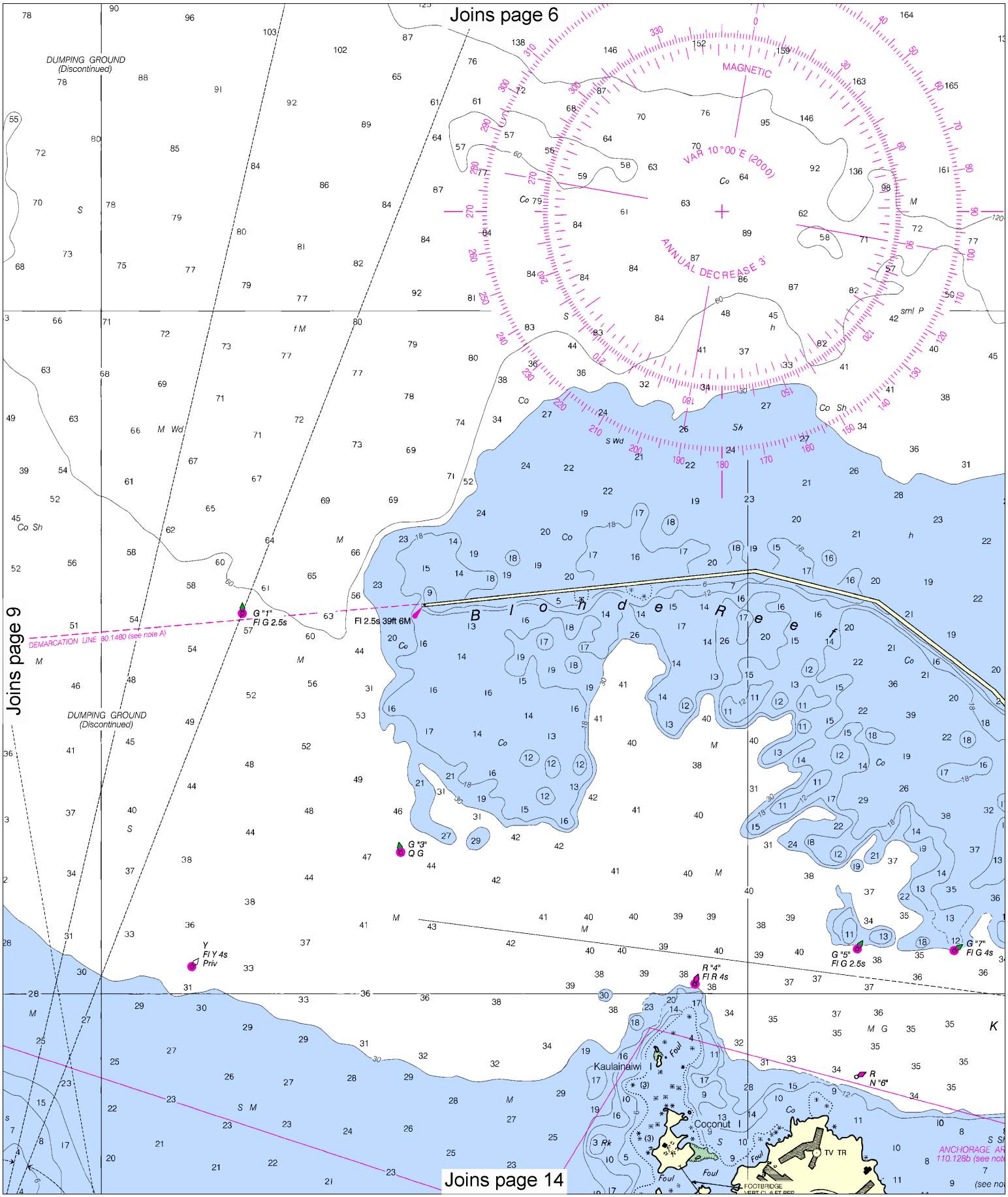
MAGNETIC
VAR 10°00'E (2000)
ANNUAL DECREASE 3'
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
K U H I O B A Y
Kaulainaiwi I
Coconut I
PLATFORM
Radio Bay
ANCHORAGE AREA
110.128b (see note A)
BUILDING
(Lt)
TANK
F R Lt
TV TR
FOOTBRIDGE
PIER No. 1
PIER No. 2
PIER No. 3
INNER BERTH
OUTER BERTH
F G 75ft
F G 124ft
R "4" Fl R 4s
G "5" Fl G 2.5s
G "7" Fl G 4s
G "9" Fl G 2.5s
R N "6"
R N "10"



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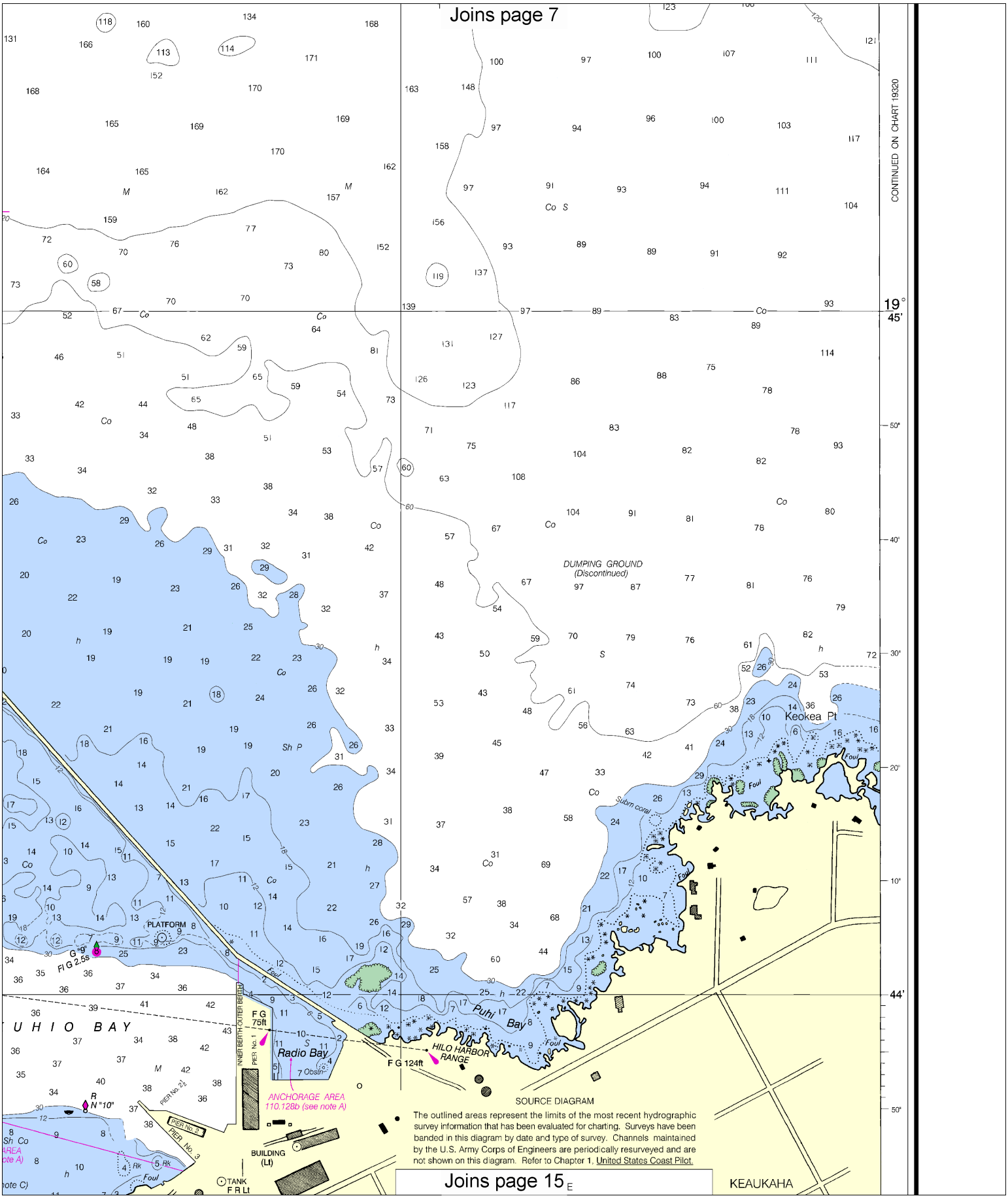
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
CONTINUED ON CHART 19320
19° 45'
DUMPING GROUND (Discontinued)
Keokea Pt
Subm coral
Foul
Puhi Bay
HILO HARBOR RANGE
F G 124ft
F G 75ft
Radio Bay
7 Obstn
ANCHORAGE AREA 110.128b (see note A)
INNER BERTH OUTER BERTH
PIER No. 1
PIER No. 2
PIER No. 3
PLATFORM
G "9" Fl G 2.5s
R N "10"
BUILDING (Lt)
TANK F R Lt
U H I O B A Y
Sh P
Co
S
M
Rk
SOURCE DIAGRAM
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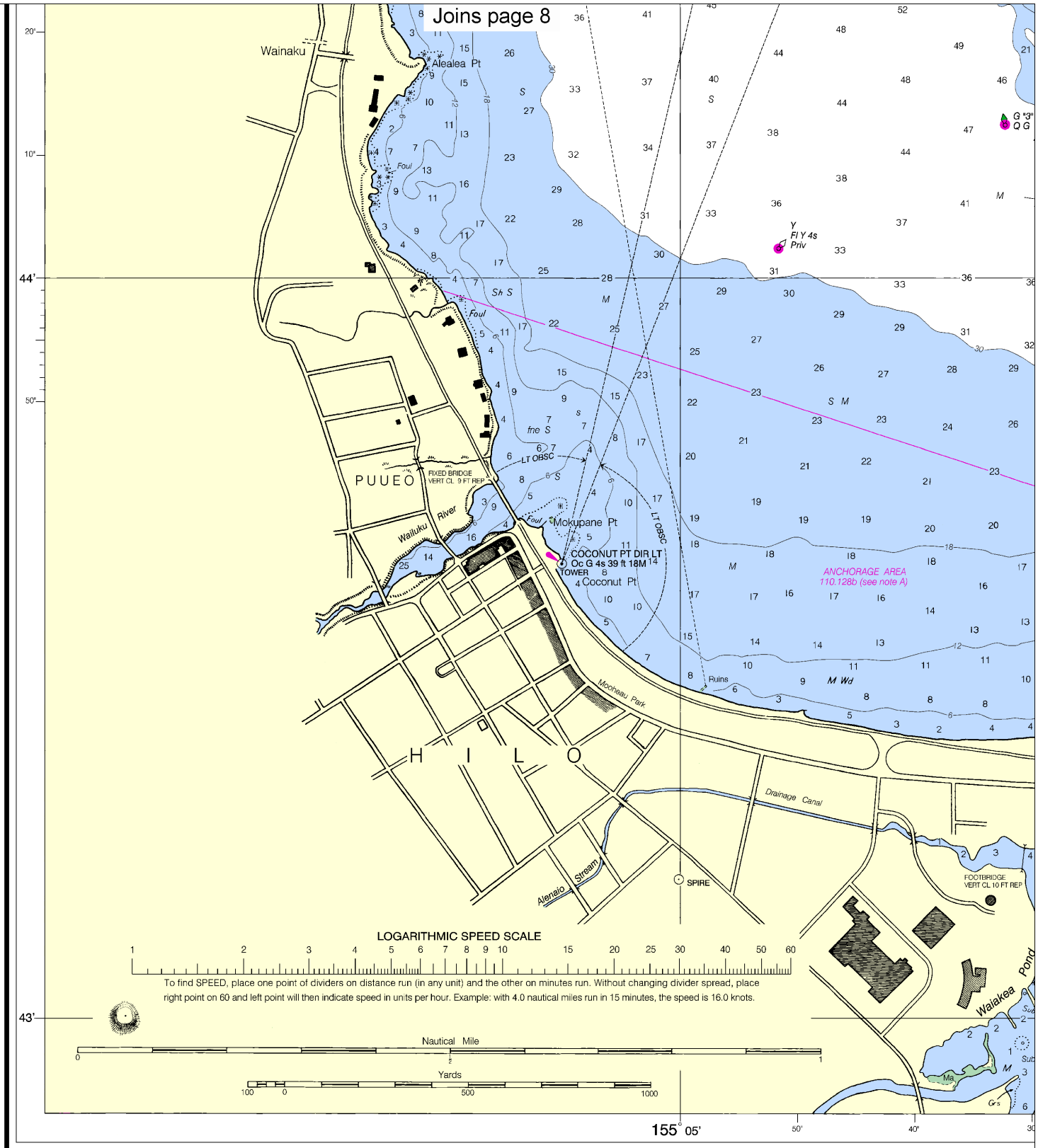
Joins page 15
KEAUKAHA



22nd Ed., Oct 21/00■

19324

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comm improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Nationa Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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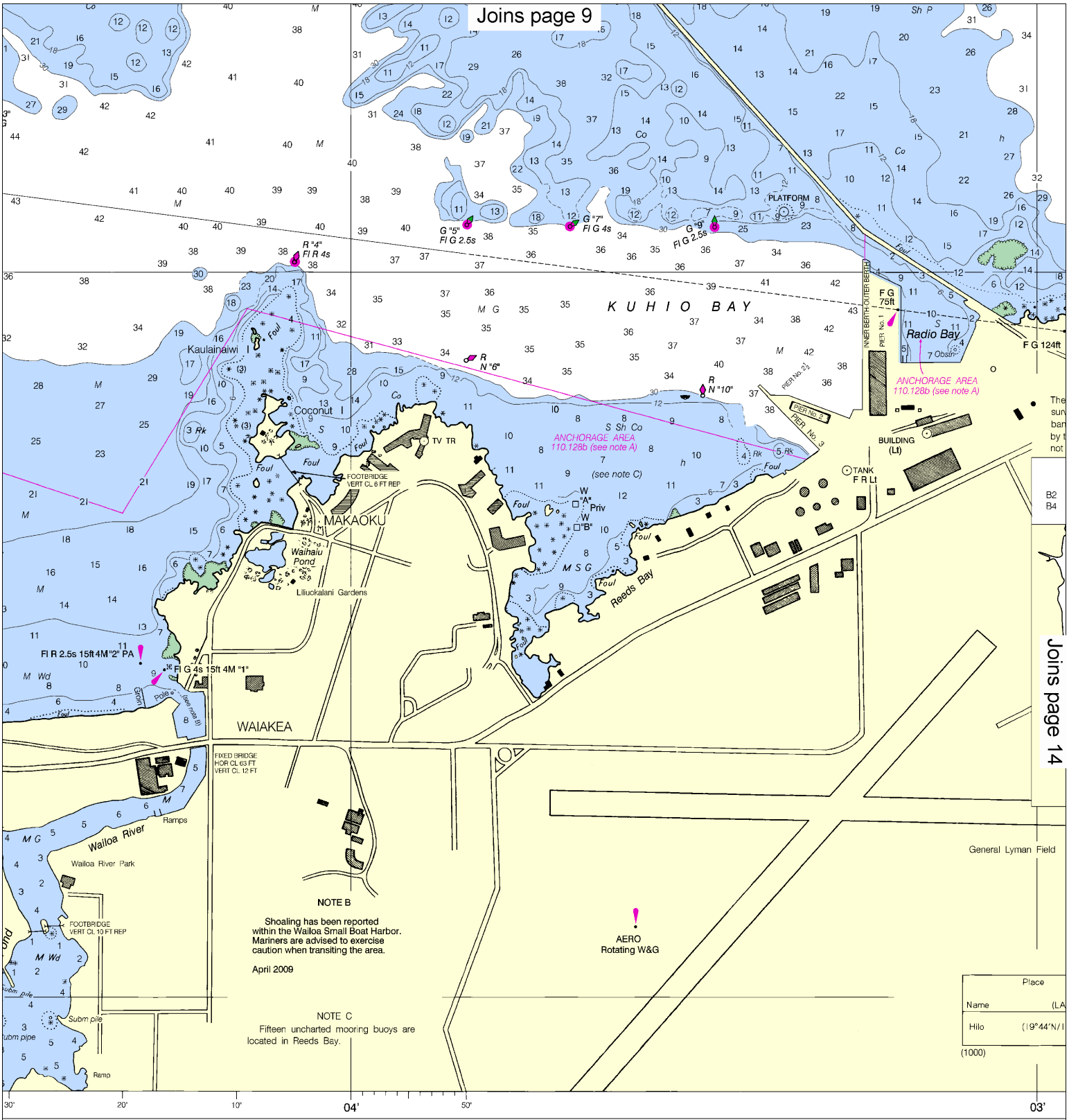
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

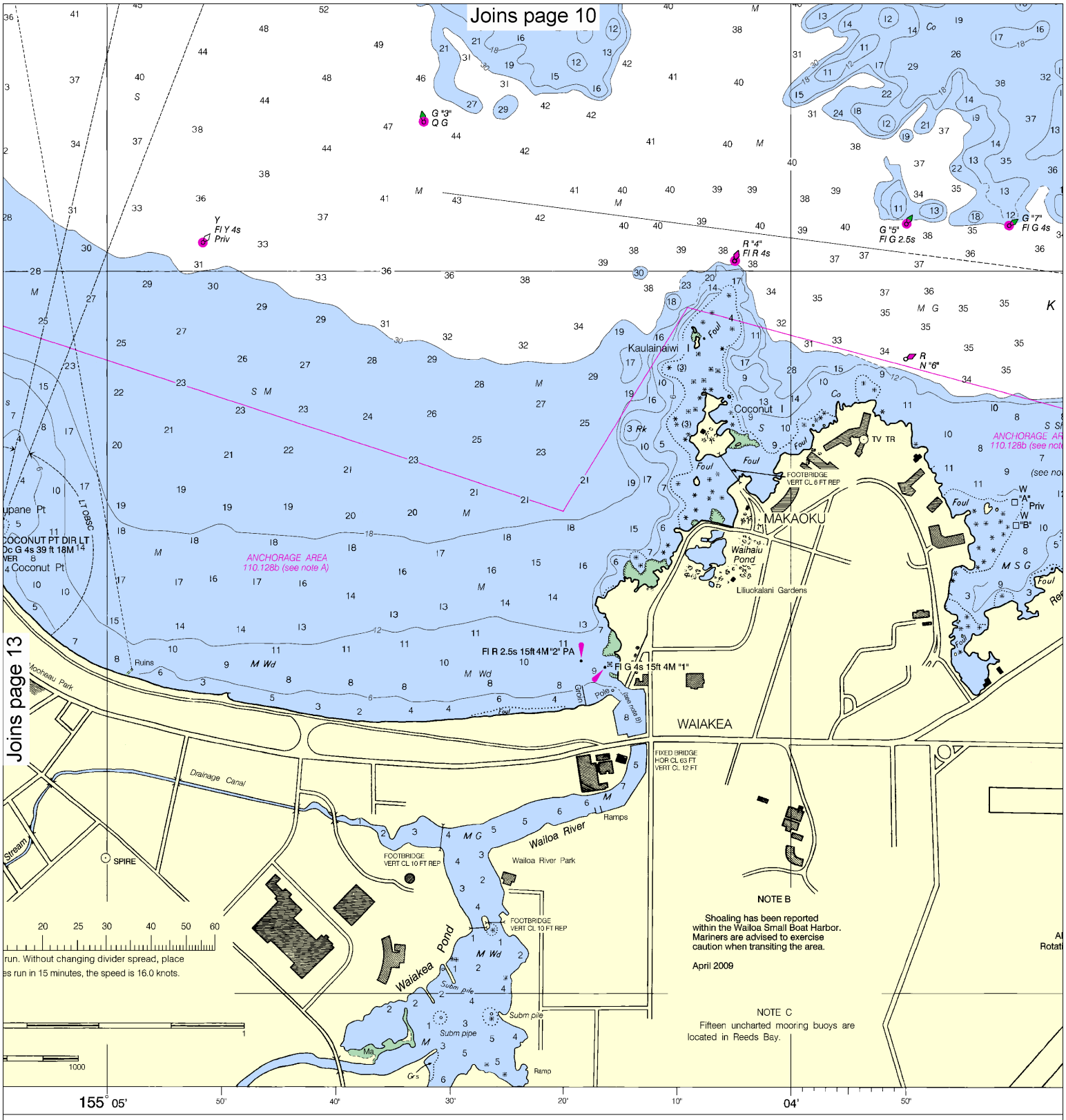


Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

OUR SEAS AND OUR SKIES

OF EXCELLENCE AT NOAA

SOUNDINGS IN



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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
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COAST SURVEY

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Nautical Miles
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Yards
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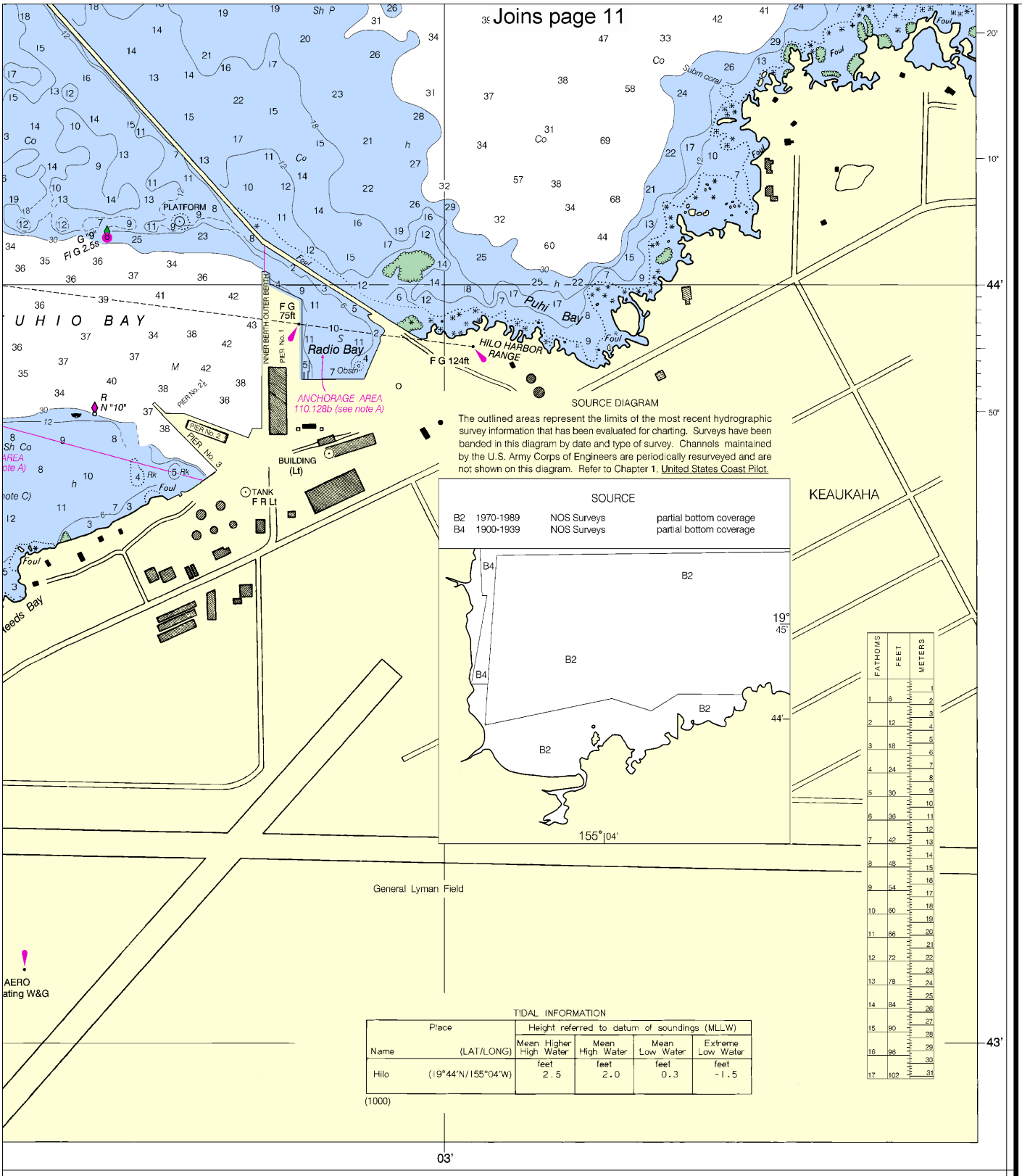

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Hilo Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

19324

ED NO. 22

NSN 7642014011682

NIMA STOCK NO. 19BHA19324

UR SKIES

AT NOAA

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
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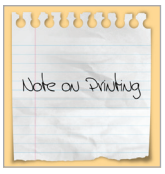

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker